


April 20 (R)—The suspended Times of London plans to print for its 30,000 readers outside Britain, the magazine today. The Times, Britain's oldest newspaper, and the Sunday Times have not appeared since last year because of failure to reach agreement with print unions over introduction of new typesetting technology. The magazine will be printed abroad and not sold in Britain. Management did not announce precise details, it is envisaged a 16-page magazine with a first edition until after the general election on May 3. Its aim would be to "entertain, inform and serve its overseas readership," management said. Later union leaders representing non-journalist members of the print unions said they would picket the Times' printing plant in London on Monday.

جوردان تلغز بومية سياسيية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

The Jordan Times staff will be taking a holiday on Easter Monday, April 23. There will therefore not be an issue of the Jordan Times on Tuesday, April 24. We will be publishing our usual Sunday-Monday edition for April 22-23. The next issue after that will be on Wednesday, April 25.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.



0 (R)—Qatar today joined other Gulf states in secessionist move in southern Lebanon by right-
 er Maj. Saad Haddad. Minister of State for
 'Ahmed Bin Seif Al Thani said in a statement that
 elaration of a "Free Lebanon" was a conspiracy
 h threatened Lebanon's unity and security. The
 nt supported the legal government of Lebanese
 Sarkis, the minister said. He also called for Arab
 efforts to preserve Lebanon's territorial integ-

***Ribicoff hands Begin
message from Sadat***

Ribicoff accompanied a U.S.

The agreement would reduce or eliminate tariffs on such Israeli products as diamonds, chemicals and electronics equipment sold to the United States and U.S. agricultural products and machinery sold to Israel.

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Mr. Ouéddeh and his Libyan-backed Frolinat liberation movement were until less than two months ago the main opponents of the Ndjamena government.

The former head of Savak in Shiraz, Mohammad Taghti Javan, was also executed in the capital while a soldier was shot in Kermanshah and two police officers were executed in Ardabil.

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Dr. Waldheim said a plan for extending the Beirut government's control over southern Lebanon had been partly implemented but the U.N.

In Tel Aviv, Defence Minister Ezer Weizman today defended Israel's support of rightwing militias in southern Lebanon, saying both had a common interest in defending themselves from the

Syria has an estimated 22,000 troops policing a 29-month-old civil war armistice in the northern Lebanese territory.

alia THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE

JORDAN TIMES

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PRESIDENT SADAT is more of a miracle worker than we had thought. In his national referendum called to approve the separate peace treaty with Israel, he has achieved the statistically impossible, by getting 99 per cent of Egypt's 11 million eligible voters to turn out in one day to vote, and by getting 99.95 per cent of those who voted to vote "yes". In some towns and villages, we are told, the voter turnout was 100 per cent.

Mr. Sadat will hail this not only as a ringing endorsement of his pursuit of a bilateral peace with Israel, but as a great victory for Egyptian democracy. In all the great land of Egypt, the world's 19th most populous country, there are precisely 5,246 people who disapprove of President Sadat's policies (no doubt he will want to have a list of their names on his desk by tomorrow morning).

One can see why Mr. Sadat is eager to press this kind of democracy on the Egyptian people, for it promises to ensure him the kind of mandates for years to come which only the most autocratic dictators can even dream of.

Even if we cannot take the referendum results at face value—and they do defy the statistical law of averages and ignore all known margins of error—there is something pitiful about this whole spectacle. We hear of Egyptian workers returning home from lucrative jobs abroad (which have, admittedly, kept them far away from their families) in expectation that booming prosperity is about to break out overnight in Egypt. They are in for a rude shock, we fear.

The Egyptian people are too intelligent, too creative, too deserving of all the good things that life can afford, to be led along by the nose in this fashion. In reality, yesterday's referendum neither adds to nor detracts from the enormously dangerous deed which Mr. Sadat has done in signing a treaty with the Zionists. But by persisting in leading his megalomaniac, he is toying with the destiny of Egypt, while at the same time making it more difficult for the rest of the Arab World—who are already suffering the consequences of his reckless actions—to provide Egyptians with a workable alternative. The Egyptian people must do this themselves. Having thus had their democratic instrument so denied and blunted, they will have to search for other weapons with which to reassert their claim to their national birthright.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

IN ITS EDITORIAL Friday, AL RA'I newspaper tackles the situation in southern Lebanon following the proclamation by Maj. Saad Haddad of his statelet, and places the responsibility for continuing such acts on the U.N. Security Council and the Lebanese government.

"The Security Council has been given the authority by world nations to send troops to the region and keep peace and establish stability, so it should take swift action to put things right. This is a particularly urgent matter now, since the government in Beirut has so far failed to stop the Israeli-backed Saad Haddad from proclaiming his canton in southern Lebanon," the paper writes.

The paper is of the view that the United States also shoulders an equally major responsibility "since in the past it has stopped the deployment of U.N. troops along the border with Israel, urged the Lebanese government to enact a new defence law, thus creating new army units with the aim of stationing them in the region, and has also condemned Israel's action of encouraging Haddad to proclaim his canton."

The paper concludes by saying "if the United States is truly interested in seeing peace established in southern Lebanon, it now has the chance to prove its good intentions through its attitude at the forthcoming Security Council meeting which is to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon."

In an attack on Egypt's Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil for calling on the Palestinians to enter into negotiations with Israel on the so-called "self-rule" in the occupied territories, AL DUSTOUR newspaper expresses surprise that Egypt should play the role of Israel in this respect.

"It is also surprising that Khalil should classify the Palestinians into groups, saying that those inside the occupied territories and others living outside would be invited to take part in the talks, but not the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)," the paper goes on.

"The so-called self-rule formula, first advocated by Israel and now by Egypt, not only denies the Palestinians their rights of sovereignty over their territories but also denies the municipalities their proper administrative rights in their regions and perpetuates Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the continuous establishment of Israeli settlements on Arab lands," the paper says. "The truth about the so-called self-rule is well known to Dr. Khalil and the whole world and to the Palestinians who have refused to accept the Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt," the paper adds. "Why then," it asks, "does Khalil say that the success or failure of the talks will depend on self-rule rests with the Palestinians who he expects to play a part in liquidating their own cause?"

"If the Egyptian premier imagines that with such an invitation (to the Palestinians) he can drive a wedge among their groups and throw their ranks into disarray, he must be following a false track shrouded with illusion; and if Khalil aims at placing the responsibility for any failure in the talks on the Palestinians (if they join the talks) or if he aims at ignoring the role of the PLO in shaping the future of the Palestinians, then his attempts are doomed to failure," Al Dustour concludes.

EASTER SERVICES IN ENGLISH

Will be held at
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First Circle Jabal Amman

On Sunday 22 April at
8 a.m. Holy Communion
11 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion

Medical symposium sets precedent

By Fawzia Mai
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 20—The three-day Jordan Medical Assembly, that opened Wednesday, April 18 under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, marks the beginning of a new era for medicine in Jordan -- one in which it is given the same recognition it enjoys in western nations.

The symposium, originally planned by the Jordan Medical Association on the lines of last year's Medico-surgical Conference, actually turned out to surpass all expectations. In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Mohammad Abu Dahab, a member of the planning committee, outlined the major features of the symposium.

Firstly, it covers almost all the medical specialties. Secondly, a large number of speakers from abroad participated in it. Thirdly, His Majesty King Hussein took a special interest in it, constantly keeping himself informed about its progress and offering his help.

Twenty-six doctors from the United Kingdom, the United States, West Germany, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, the West Bank of Jordan and Syria, presented papers and discussed studies and findings made in their respective countries. Doctors from the four medical sectors in Jordan (private, Ministry of Health, military and University of Jordan) presented studies "made in Jordan".

One of the most interesting doctors from abroad that participated in the symposium was Jordanian-born Dr. Charles Abboud. The energetic, outgoing doctor spoke to the Jordan Times in his bubbling, exuberant way. A graduate of Cairo University who later emigrated to the United States, Dr. Abboud is now a consultant endocrinologist at the Mayo Clinic, Manchester, Minnesota.

Of the two lectures he gave on endocrine subjects, the second one dealt with endorphins—newly discovered hormones secreted by the pituitary, a ductless gland present in the brain. These opiate-like substances are present in the brain of every person and play an important role in our behaviour and pain perception. Moreover, since 1975, endorphins have been shown beyond doubt to be the agent that initiates pain relief in acupuncture. Interestingly enough, this major discovery was made in the West, and not in China, where acupuncture originated. Naloxone, a morphine antagonist, was found to inhibit all acupuncture effects when injected into the body before inserting the acupuncture needles.

Dr. Abboud is now working on investigations into the role these endorphins play in endocrine diseases. The audience was so enthusiastic about his lecture that he was asked to repeat it for the benefit of those who were attending the alternative lecture, something virtually unheard of in medical symposiums.

Dr. Abboud was extremely impressed by the symposium: "A lot of effort has gone into putting this symposium into effect. The talents that the Jordanian physicians have presented make me very proud. An excellent aspect of the symposium was the combination of doctors from Jordan, neighbouring Arab countries, Europe and America. This gave us an opportunity to share our papers and learn from each other."

When asked his opinion about

the brain-drain in Jordan, Dr. Abboud denied its purported ill-effects: "We have the talent and have had it for a very long time. We needed tools and organisation. Now that we are starting to build up adequate medical equipment and efficient organisation, we are going to be no less than other countries. There is no such thing as 'drainage' of brains. Take me for instance: although I work in the United States, I keep in contact with my colleagues here. We exchange opinions, and keep ourselves informed about our respective work."

Equally enthusiastic about the symposium was family physician Dr. Samir Jumean, a Jordanian who emigrated to Canada, and attended the symposium on his own initiative. "I am very impressed," he said. "I have attended conventions the world over, in the United States, Italy, and as far as China. This is truly one of the best. I am really impressed by the progress made by the Jordan Medical Association, by this extremely well organised convention and the very up to date papers presented by the Jordanian doctors. One paper I especially liked was that on chest pain presented by Dr. Yussef Ousou (cardiologist from the King Hussein Medical Centre) that dealt with the correlation between treadmill exercise testing and coronary angiography."

The buzzing hall of the Professional Association Club building was lined by numerous stands displaying pharmaceutical products, medical equipment—ranging from syringes to heart monitors—and surgical instruments. There were video tapes demonstrating the use of newly developed surgical accessories and medical encyclopedias; there was even an Alfa stand ready to book and confirm flights for the departing doctors.

One stand working hard to get contributions was that of the Jordan National Association for the mentally handicapped. Miss Nadia Nasser, nursing instructor at the Faculty of Nursing of the University of Jordan, and member of the association, remarked on the reluctance of doctors in general to part with their cash for the benefit of the mentally handicapped. The four-month old association is still in a developing stage, however, as its director, Dr. Hisham Nazer, remarked. For success, financial or otherwise, "we shall have to wait and see."

The success of the symposium, Dr. Abu Dahab stressed, is due to the coordinated efforts and support of many parties, not least being the financial backing from the various pharmaceutical and medical equipment firms. Besides listening to the 58 papers presented, attendants discussed—in and out of the lecture rooms—the various topics and how the information presented, could or could not be applied in Jordan.

In Dr. Abu Dahab's view, the achievements of the symposium were, first, that "we proved to ourselves as well as to outsiders the high standard of medicine in this part of the world; secondly, that we have learned a lot from the speakers; and thirdly, that we have discussed our problems with very eminent physicians and surgeons and enriched our knowledge. Many of the guests have asked to be informed of any future symposium so the word can be spread among their colleagues back home."

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MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND YOUTH DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND ARTS

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at the Art Gallery,
Ministry of Culture and Youth.

The exhibition is being held from
April 17, 1979 till April 27, 1979
and is open for visitors from
9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
and from 4 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Open invitation

Charity kart race makes JD 8,830 in roaring success

Text and photos
by Sara O'Neill

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 20 — An interesting and exhilarating way of raising money for the International Year of the Child was organised this afternoon at the Royal Automobile Club (RAC). Seventeen go-karts of various ages and horsepower lined up on the track of the Driver Training Centre at 3:30 p.m. for the start of an hour-long charity kart race which took place under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor.

First away were karts no. 99 and 2. No. 99 was driven by the race's most celebrated participant, His Majesty King Hussein, and no. 2 by Mr. Derek Ledger, general manager of the RAC and chief organiser of the event. Following fast behind were 8 other new "superkarts" and seven older karts which, because of their age and low horsepower, were to be judged in a separate category.

All the karts were privately owned by the drivers. Each driver obtained a number of sponsors who paid a fixed sum of money for each lap of the race track completed in the hour. The older karts, some almost 20 years old, with 200-c.c. engines producing 19 horsepower, were obviously not expected to fare nearly as well as their newer "super" rivals with 250-c.c. engines producing 45 horsepower and maximum speeds in excess of 180k.p.h.

However, in spite of the warning in the very informative programme that one should expect mechanical breakdowns and stops for refuelling, the hour passed with remarkably few such incidents and only three competitors were forced to retire.

One of these was the King who was singularly unlucky. Mechanical problems forced him off the track after 16 laps. He spent the rest of the race as a spectator along with Her Majesty Queen Noor, Princess Alia, Mr. Walid Asfour, chairman of the RAC, and Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf who afterwards made their way to the club house for the prizegiving and a very welcome tea and cakes.

Mr. Asfour, after thanking the organisers, drivers, sponsors and sympathisers, announced that, thanks to the generosity of the sponsors, the amount raised was JD 8,830. This sum was presented to the Queen who will choose which charities should benefit.

Trophies were presented to the first three in the two categories. In class 1, Derek Ledger, who completed 95 laps, was first, Abdullah Khalil was second and Abdullah Tabbaa third.

In class 2, Yeghishe Panosian, who in spite of the difference in horsepower completed a remarkable 84 laps, was first, Nouman Asfour was second and Brian Seward third.

U of J alumni hold picnic for children

AMMAN, April (JT)—The University of Jordan Alumni Club today organised a picnic for handicapped and poor children at the social centre in the Nazzal quarter to mark the International Year of the Child.

The picnic was under the patronage of Princess Alia, honorary president of the Alumni Club. Some 135 children from a number of centres and schools for

the handicapped were invited to the picnic and enjoyed games, plays and films as well as singing songs in a festive atmosphere. The children, who were accompanied by their supervisors, were offered lunch provided free by a number of restaurants in Amman.

The Alumni Club two weeks ago organised a similar picnic at the Nazzal centre for 50 school children.

chairman of the RAC, and Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf who afterwards made their way to the club house for the prizegiving and a very welcome tea and cakes.

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In class 2, Yeghishe Panosian, who in spite of the difference in horsepower completed a remarkable 84 laps, was first, Nouman Asfour was second and Brian Seward third.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Geographic Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre is displaying an exhibition of maps and topographical equipment organised by the Jordan National Geographic Centre and the French Mapping Group. The exhibit is open during regular hours.

Art Exhibit

The Dept. of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of paintings by the fine arts students of the Centre for Music and Fine Arts at the Art Gallery. Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open during regular hours.

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Denys de la Patisserie entitled "Le voyage du pere" at 7:30 p.m. The film is subtitled in Arabic.

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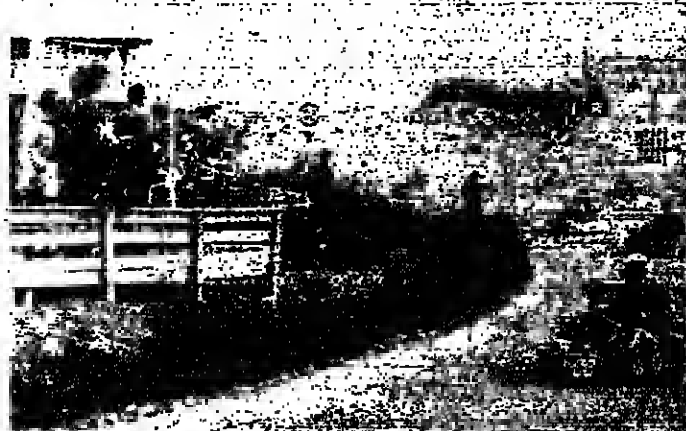
REGARDING TENDER NO. 33/78

Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of amendment No. (1) relevant to our tender No. 33/78 "The Central Power Station Extension in Aqaba" and the extension of the closing date for this tender until 12.00 noon on 11 June 1979.

Tenderers who obtained the documents can also obtain this amendment from:

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Line-up at the start of the race.



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Derek Ledger leads Queen Noor along the row of participants as they proudly by their karts. The owner of number 99 needed introduction!

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mas-Scene

for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of April 21 - 26)
EXHIBITS

April 21: Under the patronage of Mr. Ahmad nad, Syrian Minister of Information, the Syrian nion will present an exhibition of photos by Lehan- nographers at the Arab Cultural Centre. A 6 p.m. open the six-day exhibit marking Syrian Inde-

April 21: More than 40 oil paintings by 20 Pales- will go on view at 6 p.m. at Al Sha'ab Gallery for ten 0 a.m. - 2 p.m.; 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily except Friday. ril 23: "Livres d'enfants" entitles an exhibition of uational books for children at the French Cultural isplay is geared to illustrate tendencies in juvenile France. Hours: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.; 4:30 - 7:30 April 28.

April 23: An exhibition of photos depicting events in sin begins at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

LECTURES

April 23: A commentary on the life of Lenin will be mmemoration of the 109th birthday of Lenin at 6 viet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

April 24: A lecture and analysis of recorded com- nuz Schubert will be presented by Ilham Abu Al- um, at the Arab Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

April 24: Hani Shamout will introduce the recorded nes Brahms at 6:30 p.m. in the German Demo- : Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

April 25: "Women Between Choice and Reality" e to be given by Dr. Nadia Khost at 6 p.m. at the Centre (in Arabic).

CONCERTS

April 25: Classical guitarists Siegfried Behrend uger of West Germany will perform in concert Brodzinska-Behrend, singer, at 8 p.m. at the a of Damascus National Museum. The duo will of Mr. Behrend's compositions including "Danza Danza Mora", and "Malaguena for two Guitars". e also will offer works of Mauro Giuliani, Fer- , Wolff Jacob Lauffenstener and Fernando Sor. April 25: Ziad Rabbani, pianist, and Nour El Din onic organist, will present concert at 7 p.m. at the Centre.

THEATRE

April 21, and SUNDAY, April 22: The London oup will perform at 8 p.m. at Kabbani Hall. On ill be presenting scenes from Hamlet in the first Night in the second.

EO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

April 25: "Les Brigands", a musical programme ic of Jacques Offenbach, will be shown at 6:30 ch Cultural Centre.
27: A cinematic programme featuring Claude llbe shown at 6:30 p.m. at the French Cultural ch).



German guitarists Martin Krueger (left) and Siegfried Behrend will perform in concert at 8 p.m. Wednesday at Damascus National Museum.

FILMS

SATURDAY, April 21, and MONDAY April 23: "La Guerre Est Finie," the award-winning 1945 film directed by Alain Renais starring Yves Montand, Ingrid Thulin and Genevieve Bujold, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

SUNDAY, April 22: "The murderers Are Among Ourselves" entitles a film to be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

MONDAY, April 23: "Kremlin Hour" will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles). WEDNESDAY, April 25: "Hideout of Enemies" entitles a film to be shown at the Soviet Cultural Centre at 6 p.m. (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

FRIDAY, April 27: "Crime and Punishment", Part II, will be shown at 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

ELSEWHERE IN SYRIA

MONDAY, April 23: An exhibit of 35 expressionistic oil paintings by Damascene artist Saad Yagen begins for ten days at the Arab Cultural Centre of Homs.

TUESDAY, April 24: The London Shakespeare Group will perform at 8 p.m. at the National Library Theatre of Aleppo. The group will act scenes from Macbeth and Julius Caesar in the first half and from Twelfth Night in the second.

FRIDAY, April 27: The Archaeological Society of Aleppo will depart at 6 p.m. for a charter bus trip to Rusafa, the Euphrates Dam, Qala'at Jaahar and the Aynld minaret at Meskench. Lunch will be served at the dam. Lectures are given in English, French, German, and Arabic. Out-of-towners interested in joining the group must book reservations immediately by phoning Gabriel Gazal in Aleppo at 138-63.



of the London Shakespeare Group (from left) John Fraser, Suzan Farmer, Delena Kidd and Gary Raymond will perform Saturday and Sunday in Damascus and Tuesday in Aleppo.

Danish expertise helps make yoghurt in Jordan

By Lee S. Tessler
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — They were selected because of their "experience in erecting dairies in developing countries," Mr. Rajah Al Saad of the Industrial Development Bank in Amman said. The banker was talking to the Jordan Times about Danish Turnkey Dairies A/S who are in the midst of setting up a modern dairy for Jordan Dairy Company, Ltd. (JDC) in Russeifeh. Mr. Al Saad is presently serving as managing director of JDC in addition to his banking commitments.

This reporter recently toured the modern facility at Russeifeh in the company of Mr. Niels Skjoldborg. Others on the Danish management team are Soeren Waage, factory manager, Mr. Joergen Iversen, assistant manager and Allan Andersen, a cheese expert who is here temporarily to help set up a new process.

Danish Turnkey has the responsibility for training counterparts to their team. Mr. Asad Draz is Mr. Skjoldborg's counterpart. Mr. Marwan and Mr. Khalid are inspectors at the plant. Total staff at the plant is now at 120 workers; at full operation, Mr. Al Saad said, staff will be up to 135-140.

JDC was formed in 1968 but after seven years reached a point beyond which they could not expand production. The board then decided to expand. JD 620,000 was the annual sales maximum possible with the old plant and equipment, Mr. Al Saad said.

We are "practically doubling" gross sales, to JD 1.1 million in 1979, he said. New products will also be added to JDC's line, including white cheese, processed cheese and ice cream. They should be on the shelves of Amman's markets in about a month.

Mr. Skjoldborg is proud of the advances the JDC has made in Jordan's dairy product market. At present he has 22 delivery vans which service most of Jordan except for the Jordan Valley. Two trucks deliver to Aqaba daily, though he has plans for a depot at Aqaba soon.

When Mr. Skjoldborg came on the job in October 1978, JDC had about 30 per cent of the yoghurt market in Jordan. Now, five months later, they have 60 per cent of the market and are aiming for 90 per cent. "Aqaba depends on us," he added.

The driver of each delivery truck has an assistant, and works an eight hour day. They can make JD 80-100 monthly, depending on how much they sell.

Concerning the ownership of JDC, Mr. Al Saad said that in 1968 there were 91 shareholders, total shares being JD 82,000. Presently there are 1,400 shareholders, about 50 per cent held by the private sector. The Industrial Development Bank holds about between 12-15 per cent ownership in JDC with 117,000 shares; others from the public sector are the Pension Fund, Post Office Savings Fund, the Municipality of Amman and the Ministry of Finance. The private shareholders are "typically small investors," Mr. Al Saad said.

A major complaint by JDC's board of directors, has been the slowness with which the Ministry of Supply has gone about readjusting prices according to inflation rates. When farmers demand more money for their milk from JDC Mr. Al Saad said, that the company promises them higher prices as soon as the ministry allows JDC to charge more for its product.

"It took them a very, very long time to adjust prices," the managing director said of the ministry.

Apparently the issue has been under discussion since 1974.

About three and one-half tonnes of fresh milk come in daily to JDC from local farmers. Some of it is from the government dairy farm at Wadi Dhuleil. In addition for the yoghurt and labaneh production powdered milk is used. It is either imported, or bought on the local market in Jordan. JDC uses about 30-35 tonnes of powdered milk daily.

Retail prices now are 75 fils for one half kilo of yoghurt, and 160 fils for one litre of fresh milk. The farmer, according to Mr. Al Saad, gets 110 fils for each litre of fresh milk he sells to JDC.

JDC itself receives government sanctioned incentives according to the Law of Encouragement of Investment passed by the Council of Ministers. As of the first day of 1979 a nine-year tax holiday is available to JDC as are land tax, equipment duties and income tax exemptions.

Following the route of the fresh milk as it comes into the plant for processing, firstly, it is filtered, then pasteurised. In this process it is heated to 82 degrees C, held there for 15 seconds, then cooled quickly to 2-3 degrees C. Thirdly, the milk is homogenised if for yoghurt, fresh milk or labaneh, if for cheese, it is not. The purpose of homogenisation is to mix the milk fat content so it does not separate from the milk. JDC's finished products have between 3.0 and 3.3 per cent milk fat, according to the company.

The milk for yoghurt then has the culture added to it and is incubated at 47 degrees C for three hours, labaneh is incubated for 8 hours. The yoghurt and labaneh are pasteurised a second time then cooled.

Three and a half kilos of milk produce one kilo of labaneh.

Before delivery the fresh milk, yoghurt and labaneh are cooled to 1-2 degrees C in the cooling room. All the pipes which carry milk or any of the products are cleaned with caustic soda solution, then a nitric acid solution and hot water. The cleaning solutions are pumped through the pipe system from a basement room more than ten times a day.

Plastic delivery crates, emblazoned with JDC's green cow, are sent through a cleaning machine when they arrive back at the plant.

The green cow symbol was conceived through the efforts of Mr. Skjoldborg and Mr. Bo Bendixen of the Danish company's staff. An all night session in a local hotel cafe were sufficient to come up with the catchy design. Delivery vans are being converted one by one to the new insignia.

Daily laboratory tests keep track of E-coli and K-coli. Mr. Skjoldborg explained that E-coli are bacteria present in the human stomach and can contaminate food when food workers do not clean properly. E-coli is not allowable in dairy products. K-coli, present in the atmosphere, is allowable to certain levels.

Recently laboratory tests showed a high coli count in some



Laboratory tests on JDC products are carried out on the premises. Most of the workers on the 120 member work force live in Marka, Zarqa and Russeifeh.

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JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

McEnroe, Pfister win tennis matches

SAN JOSE, California, April 20 (AP)—Top-seeded John McEnroe and third-seeded Hank Pfister easily won their way into the quarter-finals of the \$50,000 Grand Prix Tennis Tournament Thursday night. McEnroe, ranked third in the world, dispatched Terry Moore 6-2, 6-2, and Pfister defeated Billy Martin 6-1, 6-4. McEnroe broke early into the first set of his match, but Moore came within one point of breaking back when McEnroe went down dove-40 in the seventh game. But the tourney-favoured scored five straight points to hold service at 5-2 and went on to win the set.

Pfister swamped the net repeatedly against Martin, using his booming serve and sharp volleys to race to a quick first set win. He then held off Martin in the second set, breaking in the eighth game for a 5-3 lead and holding service to win. McEnroe tonight faces Bill Scanlon and Pfister faces Nick Saviano in the quarters. Saviano defeated fourth-seeded Marty Riesen 6-0, 6-4 Thursday afternoon in a second-round tourney match.

Indonesian scores tennis upset

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, April 20 (AP)—Indonesia's Justedjo Tarik scored a minor upset on the third day of the Malaysian Open Tennis Championship by defeating John Fitzgerald of Australia 6-4, 6-3 in quarter-finals Friday. Sixth-seeded Justedjo, 25, played an inspiring game to outmaneuver the third-seeded Australian in 50 minutes. Winner of last week's Indonesian Grand Masters, Justedjo will meet India's Ramesh Krishnan in Saturday's semi-finals.

Indonesia has won the men's singles for the past three years. After Wijono started the trend in 1976, followed by Gondo Widjono in 1977, and Wijono again last year. However, Ramesh will be tough challenge for Justedjo. With some experience in the American circuit, Ramesh breezed past South Korea's Ark Jong Gap 6-3, 6-1 in the quarter-finals.

Barcelona fires manager

BARCELONA, Spain, April 20 (R)—Barcelona football club, today sacked their French manager Lucien Muller. A statement

issued after a late-night meeting of directors said Muller had turned down the offer of an administrative job. He succeeded Dutch manager Rinus Michels here last July. Muller's deputy, Joaquin Rife, a Spaniard, takes over as temporary manager.

Earlier this week Barcelona signed top Danish striker Allan Simonsen. The club crashed out of the Spanish Cup last Wednesday, beaten 4-0 in a fourth round second leg match by Valencia. Next Wednesday they defend a one-goal advantage against Belgium's Beveren in the away leg of the European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final. Last month, Barcelona denied they were planning to appoint England's Bobby Robson as manager. Robson's team, Ipswich, fell to Barcelona in the quarter-finals of the Cup Winners' Cup.

Netherlands downs India in World Hockey Tournament

PERTH, April 20 (R)—Despite a second-half lapse in concentration The Netherlands beat India 6-3 in the opening Group A match of the World Hockey Tournament here today. The Dutch virtually won the match midway through the first half when they banged in three goals in three minutes, stretching their lead to 4-0.

In the seventh minute Paul Pitjens converted a penalty following a short corner infringement. Then in the 16th minute Ron Steens wove through a mass of Indian defenders for the second goal. This was followed within two minutes when Litjens converted a short corner and a little under a minute later Theodor Doyer picked up a scoop pass from Litjens and left the Indian keeper spreadeagled as he netted the fourth goal. In the 27th minute another scooped pass allowed Roderik Bouwman to beat the defence and score. Indian fullback Surjit Singh converted a short corner in the 30th minute and two minutes later did the same from a long corner to make it 5-2 at halftime.

In the second half Surjit collected his third goal—again from a short corner. But in the 62nd minute Litjens converted a penalty corner to score his 150th international goal. Netherlands fullback Cees-j Diepeveen went off with a finger injury which required stitching. India forced 13 short corners to four, but converted only two. In an earlier match, World Hockey champion Pakistan defeated Malaysia 9-0.

Exporting the French flavour

By Alan Tiller

PARIS — A new breed of French hotel has sprung up in countries around the world to challenge the U.S. chains. French groups like Novotel, Meridien and PLM are still a long way behind American giants such as Hilton, Intercontinental and Holiday Inn, but the French are now in second position as hoteliers to the world.

There are at least 100 new French hotels outside France, offering a mixture of U.S. architectural design and what Henri Marescot, chairman of the Air France Meridien chain, called "French taste". This has been defined by Marescot and other French hoteliers as French cuisine (both low-calorie nouvelle cuisine and the traditional heavier variety), so called personalised breakfasts (or a prettier tray arrangement), perfumes in the rooms and staff in Paris haute couture uniforms.

Marescot held a marketing conference in Paris which resembled a fashion show. "Here is Charles, our new waiter is Rio," said the announcer. An elegant Frenchman in a beautifully cut uniform by Carven glided past.

Charles showed off not only the line of his beige two-piece suit but also the decorative display (Limoges plates and a red rose) on his tray. Next it was the turn of the girls from reception. Then the maids.

Sir Charles Forte, the British hotel tycoon, has made major investments in foreign hotels, including some of the biggest in

French hotel chains are expanding rapidly around the world. Their big selling point is the French atmosphere in their hotels—an effective counter to the anonymity of the American chains.

Paris, but he has not tried to implant a national product around the world. What the French are seeking to do is to prove that "la difference" counts inside modern hotels. There is a hotel boom in many countries, but perhaps the biggest is in the United States, where air travellers have to struggle for rooms. One result has been that standards of service have fallen off badly in many cities.

The Meurice, one of the top two hotels in Paris, is planning a U.S.-style copy in Houston. "The beds will be turned down as in Paris," said a Meurice executive. That is the sort of service U.S. travellers are seeing less and less, although Georges Mosse of the Meurice might have been exaggerating when he said: "Many of the U.S. chains have run out of flair and imagination."

French hoteliers admire the Hyatt chain's style of architecture, with a large patio area in the centre. When it comes to exterior appearance, they will bow completely to American tastes, even to the extent of calling the Houston hotel the "Meurice Inn". The beds

are also larger than in Paris, to accommodate rangy American frames.

Where the French plan to emphasise "la difference" is in the mix of retail establishments in the central area. Apart from the boutiques, the Meurice Inn will have several places to eat, from the grand restaurant to Le Cafe Francais, a turn-of-the-century style brasserie with bentwood chairs and marble-topped tables.

The Hotel de France in Minneapolis, the first in a drive by Novotel to set up a chain of 11 hotels in the U.S., will even have a boulangerie selling croissants and long loaves.

Novotel, which is France's largest chain (80 hotels) is spending \$150m in the U.S. It already has 45 hotels outside France. "The French market became saturated and we had to look overseas," said co-president Paul Dubrule.

"We tried Switzerland first, but that did not work out, partly because of the rise in the Swiss franc. Then we went to Belgium, the UK and West Germany. The UK is looking good, while West

Germany — where we have hotels plus another four in construction — is going to be three hotels a year market."

This French group has hotel Bulgaria, is extending its across Africa, has shed 24 hotels in Brazil and plans 21 Mexico. It is also talking to Chinese, as is Meridien.

The days have long gone when French hotels overseas were to be found in former French colonies or on French Caribbean Pacific islands. Marescot says: "We consider our hotels in Rio, Janeiro and Cairo as the best of those cities."

Most of the hotels are run by management contracts and buildings themselves are built with local capital, following Hilton's example. Great care is taken to maintain the "French flavour", however. Meridien managed hotels all have chefs who were recently back for a seminar in Paris to combine French and local tastes. One problem is that they banned even for cooking a new Jewish hotel.

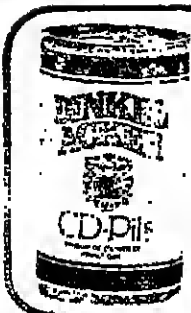
"French hotel managers staff abroad used to have to for foreign chains," said Mosse. "Now we have a chance of use of this human capital."

Some years ago the French the U.S. drug store and turn into a mixture of — retail boutique and clever lighting, hope to have equal success the U.S. hotel.

Financial Times News-Features

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Amin's troops kill 150 civilians fleeing to Kenya

NAIROBI, April 20 (R)—Ugandan soldiers loyal to deposed president Idi Amin killed 150 civilians fleeing to Kenya in lorries, the Standard newspaper said today.

The newspaper quoted the chairman of the Anti-Amin Uganda liberation movement Mr. Anthony Kiwanuka Mutamza-Goulu as saying the four lorries were ambushed five kilometres from the border town of Busia.

He said guerrillas from his organisation escorted the 300 civilians fought back. Two of the lorries, carrying 150 people, reached Kenya with bullet riddled tyres, he said.

This is the latest report of killing by secret police and troops loyal to Amin in regions not yet reached by the Tanzanian-Ugandan force which took Kampala last week.

Mr. Mutamza-Goulu appealed to the provisional government of President Yusefu Lule to create a special task force to wipe out the remnants of Amin's forces. He also asked that United Nations troops be sent in to augment the government forces.

He said Amin's followers, many of them members of his northern Kavwa tribe, were killing hundreds of men, women and children in the northern and eastern areas not yet reached by government forces.

The Standard reported that over 1,000 Ugandan refugees, including top officials in the Amin regime, are being screened by

Kenyan authorities in a sports stadium nicknamed "new Kampala city."

A Standard reporter interviewed the former governor of Kampala, Nasur Abdul Abdallah, who said he fled into Kenya with two Mercedes limousines, a mini-bus, a Fiat car and a lorry.

The former governor said the vehicles carried food and personal effects as well as his four wives and 28 children.

The newspaper said the stadium at Kakamega in West Kenya was a restricted area administered by police and other security officers.

Refugees fleeing massacres by Amin's troops urged the new Kampala government to speed its slow military advance into "unliberated" areas where the killings are going on.

Refugees reaching the Ugandan capital and the Kenya frontier told of atrocities by remnants of the deposed dictator's secret police and army.

A Roman Catholic priest who fled to Kampala from the northern town of Lira said hundreds of bodies—people on a final "death list" of Amin's state research bureau—lay rotting in fields and beside roads. Members of the public who tried to bury them

were killed, he said.

Refugees told Kenyan reporters at the border that thousands more might die unless the Tanzanian-Ugandan army fighting for new President Yusefu Lule speeded its advance into east and north Uganda.

Two columns pushing out from Kampala are moving at walking pace, short of transport and fuel.

Government forces pushed out of Kampala two days ago on their advance to the east and north. Early today they were approaching the eastern industrial town of Jinja, site of a huge dam which provides almost all the country's electricity.

Power and communications minister Akena P'Ojok said three days ago that a motorised flying column had already secured the Owen Falls dam and power station on the Nile on the Kampala side of Jinja.

The advance has been slow and methodical since the Tanzanian forces and Ugandan exiles crossed the border into southern Uganda from Tanzania late last year.

Tanzanian and Ugandan officers say their infantry warfare was totally effective against Amin's forces and Libyan troops sent in to help him.

The Tanzanians are keeping the advance slow for fear of over-extending their supply lines. But even if they wanted to speed up they are faced with a shortage of vehicles and fuel.

Lightning sinks tanker in Texas river, kills 1

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, April 20 (R) — A 60,000-ton tanker sank after being struck by lightning while unloading oil in a Texas river late last night, the U.S. Coast Guard said today.

One of 33 crewmen aboard the Liberian tanker Sea Tiger was missing, presumed dead, and 18 were injured when the lightning set off a series of explosions and a fire which sent the vessel to the bottom.

Eight of the crew, all believed to be Italians, escaped injury but the condition of six others was not immediately known, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

The Coast Guard had originally identified the vessel as the Greek registered bulk carrier Sea Tiger and reported that there were three dead and more than 30 injured, including a number of dock workers.

Its revised version was that the Liberian Sea Tiger was struck while unloading its oil at the Sunoco oil company docks between Nederland and port Neches on the river north of this south-eastern Texas port.

The spokesman said 1.39 million gallons of the oil remained on board when the lightning

struck—and was now leaking into the river.

He said the explosions and fire made a 10 to 16 metre hole in the Sea Tiger before it sank after being sprayed with foam by Coast Guard boats.

A nearby Japanese tanker was able to leave the area immediately after the first explosion aboard the Liberian vessel.

Experts said the damaged door could be repaired by putting

Poll shows U.K. voters still undecided, election wide open

LONDON, April 20 (R)—Britain's voters have still not decided which political party they will support in the May 3 general election, an opinion poll reported today.

The poll, in the Sun newspaper, found 22 per cent of the electorate—about eight million voters—were undecided.

It said 40 per cent backed the Conservative Party headed by Margaret Thatcher and 32 per cent the ruling Labour Party of Prime Minister James Callaghan.

The survey supported mounting evidence that the election outcome is still wide open because so many voters are having trouble making up their minds.

In some constituencies, party

workers conducting detailed, house-by-house survey have found more than a third of the electorate undecided.

"There are more floating voters than ever before. Old political loyalties seem to be in the melting pot," a Conservative organiser in west England reported.

Labour Party officials believe one reason for the indecision is that Conservatives are having difficulty allaying public doubts about Mrs. Thatcher, the first woman to lead a British political party.

Conservative campaign workers admit there is "a Thatcher personality problem but she is gradually winning people over."

Last night she returned to one

of her most controversial themes by accusing the Soviet Union of expansionism. She spoke of "the military peril in which the West now stands" and condemned Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa.

Mrs. Thatcher—branded the "iron lady" by Moscow because of her previous warnings about Soviet militarism—pledged a Conservative government would strengthen Britain's defences.

Her speech, in Birmingham, was today denounced by Labour left-winger Frank Allaun. He said Mrs. Thatcher was taking part "in a massive propaganda campaign to prepare us psychologically for war with Russia."

India turns down demand atomic bomb to produce to match Pakistan's arms

NEW DELHI, April 20 (R)—Deputy Prime Minister Jagjivan Ram today turned down a strong demand in parliament for India to produce an atomic bomb to match neighbouring Pakistan's potential capacity to make nuclear weapons.

Mr. Ram, who is also defence minister, said India's policy was not to manufacture nuclear arms and there was no need to change it.

Earlier this month the Carter administration cut off all U.S. aid to Pakistan after receiving reports that Pakistan was secretly acquiring the means to produce enriched uranium which could be used in weapons.

Mr. Ram's statement reiterated Prime Minister Morarji Desai's opposition to nuclear arms, though his predecessor Mrs. Indira Gandhi's government had detonated what it called a peaceful nuclear device.

Mr. Ram, replying to a debate on an alleged arms build-up across India's borders, said neighbouring

countries were building up their military capabilities. But there had been no unusual concentrations or movement of forces near India's borders recently, he added.

The strongest demand for India to make nuclear weapons came from Mr. Ram's own colleagues in

the ruling Janata Party.

One member, Kanwar Lal Gupta said: "India should be well-prepared because Pakistan is trying to go nuclear and China already has a stockpile of such weapons."

Says Prime Minister Ohira Japan must strengthen ability to monitor Soviet buildup in Far East

TOKYO, April 20 (AP)—The Soviet military buildup in the Far East is a matter of concern and Japan must increase its reconnaissance ability and have as much deterrent power as possible, Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira said yesterday.

The 69-year-old Japanese leader, who is scheduled to leave April 30 for summit talks with President Jimmy Carter in Washington, added, however, that

he is not sure about Soviet intent.

"I am not certain whether it is warlike intent or self defence consideration, but they are energetically building up their military strength in this area, a development which we cannot remain unconcerned about," Mr. Ohira said in an interview.

"Therefore, I believe as far as Japan is concerned, we must strengthen our reconnaissance ability and have for ourselves as

much deterrent power as possible."

Asked if he would take up with President Carter the question of the Soviet buildup, Mr. Ohira said a specific agenda had not yet been fixed, but added: "This being a Japanese-American summit meeting, I believe it will be quite natural the topic of how to operate our security pact will be taken up, and in taking up this topic, I don't think we can ignore the Soviet military buildup in the area."

Mr. Ohira made his comments in response to questions relating to the movement of a Soviet aircraft carrier into the Indian Ocean, reports of Soviet planes and ships at installations in Vietnam and the stationing of Russian backfire bombers in Siberia.

"We must give thought to what posture the United States, generally, may take in regard to this development and how Japan can cooperate," he said.

"There are concerns in some quarters that the United States is drifting away from Asia, but as far as I know, I feel the United States is continuously endeavoring to improve the qualitative aspect of its air, naval and ground defence capabilities in the western Pacific."

The prime minister said that another major factor in the pre-

sent situation is the behavior of China.

"When China says it is against hegemony, it is an expression of opposition to Soviet offensive policies, 'politically, militarily, and otherwise,' he said.

"I believe it is important China, while taking a cautious attitude, remain cautious moves."

"As for continuing efforts to Vietnam, the prime minister said moves of that kind are being watched constantly."

"We gave them a sort of warning that we would have to consider the matter if there is any disruption of peace in Indochina," he said.

He said Tokyo had received information indicating the movement of Soviet planes ships to Vietnam areas was in the establishment of permanent bases, but rather in the sense of temporary callings.

Asked if Japan would increase its defence spending in the present situation, Mr. Ohira said the quality of defence must be improved.

"It is not so much the amount of defence spending, but the content of the substance of military capabilities."

The prime minister said that another major factor in the pre-

Extremists blast hole in Rome's city hall

together pieces of smashed marble.

Pro-communist Mayor Carlo Giulio Argan said the attack on the door, which leads into the municipal council, was "clearly fascist."

"Michelangelo conceived St. Peter as the religious centre of the city and the capitol as the civil centre," he added.

"A clearly fascist attack has tried to strike at this symbol of institutions and culture, celebrated throughout the world, to achieve greater publicity."

By mid-morning, no claim of responsibility for the attack had been made.

Firemen and experts worked through the night after the blast,

which occurred shortly after midnight, and at mid-morning were checking cornices, statues, ledges and other decorations of the three palaces on the square.

Tourists, who usually throng the square, were kept away.

Extremists also struck at targets in Rome, Venice, Naples and Milan last night.

In Rome, 20-year-old communist Ciro Principessa died after being stabbed outside a party office.

In Naples, fire bombs were thrown at the city headquarters of the leading Christian Democratic Party and an anonymous telephone caller told the news agency Ansa afterwards that the "armed

squads for communism" were responsible.

In Milan, unknown extremists set off a time bomb outside the offices of the "Bob Kennedy" section of the Christian Democratic Party there. Both attacks caused minor damage.

In Marghera, close to Venice, extremists tried to set fire to the office of the Artisans' Association but firemen stopped the blaze before it caused serious damage.

Yesterday, extremists shot and killed a member of the political branch of Milan's police.

The current resurgence of extremist violence has been linked by some analysts to the forthcoming general election here.

China's 'drop-outs' join underground world

China's problems with her "drop-out" youth have opened up a view of the other side of Utopia. The young people who reject life on a communal farm are condemned to join the city underground world—living with gamblers, prostitutes and petty criminals.

By David Dodwell

PEKING—China's press has talked with remarkable openness since Deng Xiaoping returned to power. This has given Western observers a rare glimpse inside the world's vast "socialist utopia"—a utopia now admitted to contain unemployment, gambling, prostitution, vagrancy, serious juvenile crime and black-marketeering.

These social maladies—usually portrayed as symptoms of capitalist corruption and decline—have been discussed in unprecedented detail in the Chinese media in recent months.

Much of the debate has focused on Shanghai, China's biggest and most sophisticated city, and in particular on the bizarre events of the night of Feb. 5.

Chinese newspapers reported that at least 5,000 people stormed Shanghai's main railway station, halting rail traffic for almost 24 hours and stranding an estimated 80,000 passengers. Trains were smashed, causing millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Demonstrators marched through the city, cutting power lines, looting shops and stopping

traffic as they converged to besiege the municipality's employment office.

This riot highlights the cumulative failures of employment policy in China during the past two decades.

Since the early 1960s (and the Cultural Revolution), the Chinese Government has sent many urban-educated school leavers to work on communes in distant and comparatively backward provinces. At its peak, an estimated 16 million Chinese youngsters from the cities were working in the countryside. The present total is estimated at ten million.

This policy served both ideological and pragmatic purposes. First, it kept the urban population under control; then it helped to raise the status and dignity of manual farmwork at a time when the government urgently needed to boost agricultural production. It also diluted the clamour for more city jobs, when China's urban and industrial development could not provide them, and it put a check on the politically volatile Red Guards.

Many school leavers, inspired by the call to do their bit for "socialist reconstruction", went

willingly to the countryside. But in the past year it has become evident that opposition to rural job assignments is burgeoning.

Many simply found it impossible to adjust to gruelling commune life. Others reported appalling living conditions, maltreatment and corruption. But perhaps most daunting was the gradual realisation that the government has no intention of permitting many of them to return to the cities where they were born and where their families still lived.

It is no coincidence that the Feb. 5 uprising in Shanghai occurred during the Spring Festival, the traditional Chinese new year.

Several hundred thousand Shanghai youngsters returned from the countryside to spend the Festival holiday with their families. Many had vowed never to return. They converged on the Shanghai employment office demanding city jobs.

But these unhappy returnees alone could not have mounted such a massive and disruptive demonstration. Large gangs already active in Shanghai were quickly mobilised to give direction to the day's protests.

Shanghai evidently has a large "underground" population. Vagrants gangs survive by a combination of petty crime, odd jobs, gambling and black-market trading. This "underground" has grown up as youngsters have escaped from rural communes and have slipped illegally back into the city.

Without work or residence permits, these youths are not eligible for ration cards. The only way they can survive is by resorting to semi-legal or illegal activities.

A wallposter in Peking recently claimed that girls had resorted to

prostitution because they could find no alternative way of surviving. Peking authorities have just opened seven "part-work, part-study schools" for juvenile delinquents—part of a crack down on crime initiated last October.

Some gangs have formed themselves into unofficial co-operatives and have been able to carve out a relatively stable niche in Shanghai's industrial community. The Peking Daily wrote recently of 900 Shanghai youths who had formed a collectively-owned odd job company. It has reportedly built up profits of 30,000 Yuan—about \$18,000.

Until recently, complaints about poor living and working conditions and ill-treatment in the communes were scorned by China's leadership as evidence of "soft" urban youngsters not being able to cope with the arduous and menial work allotted to them. But recent revelations about work conditions in a commune in the south-western border province of Yunnan have forced them to think afresh.

A bedraggled "delegation" travelled to Peking to report that 50,000 of their colleagues had gone on strike in protest against abject working conditions. A subsequent inquiry upheld their complaints and the commune leadership got a hefty whack over the knuckles. This case lent legitimacy to other complaints, and was probably a catalyst for the Spring Festival protests in Shanghai.

The authorities nonetheless face a dilemma. Shanghai, like China's other major cities, is chronically overpopulated, with jobs in extremely short supply. A campaign has been mounted to persuade older workers to retire early—a scheme which should



Ren Wandong, founder of the movement 'Alliance of Rights', is arrested in front of the Dixon wall where he had just put up a poster criticising Chinese leaders.

release about 100,000 jobs. Municipal authorities have launched "job creation" schemes.

The New China News Agency announced at the end of February that over 20,000 youths—mainly in Shanghai, Peking and Tianjin—had been put to work in service companies, "helping on building projects and housing repairs". Vocational schools and training classes have also been opened, presumably to get some of the unemployed off the streets.

But, given the scale of the problem, only a small proportion of those pressing for city jobs hope to get them. So the authorities have at the same time launched a campaign to woo the unfortunate majority back to the countryside.

Commune leaders have been told to improve work conditions, and an effort is being made to narrow the gap between standards of

living in the cities and in the countryside.

For those who cannot face either the prospect of unending manual toil in a rural commune or that of a futile illegal existence on the edge of one of China's cities, there is a third choice: escape to Hong Kong.

Approximately 36,000 refugees have crossed into Hong Kong since the beginning of 1979—20 per cent of them illegally. This is about four times the number of refugees recorded in the same period last year.

There is every indication that the flow of refugees will increase steadily until the new Chinese Government comes to grips with its twin problems of urban unemployment and rural poverty.

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NEWS-FEATURES

In mysterious about-face Guerrillas urge voters to Rhodesia's polls

SALISBURY, April 20 (R)—Some Patriotic Front guerrillas are encouraging tribes people to vote in Rhodesia's first one-man, one-vote election which entered its fourth day today, informed sources said.

Both military and independent sources said a few guerrilla groups in scattered areas had done a complete about-face after originally trying to persuade blacks to have nothing to do with the polling.

The surprise change in attitude by some fighters in the field coincided with what some security forces officials have described as a remarkable lack of military activity by the Patriotic Front during the election.

The Zambia and Mozambique-based Patriotic Front had threatened to disrupt the election, organised by the transitional government headed by white Premier Ian Smith and three black leaders. The front had accused the three Rhodesia-based blacks of selling out to the whites.

The government countered that true black rule was on the way and appealed to guerrillas to lay down their arms.

The military sources said a group of 25 guerrillas in Makarakeke district of Mkwinda African reservation, 50 kilometres east of Salisbury, had been encouraged to vote.

"They have done a complete about-face and are telling people to go and cast their votes properly by voting for one of the candidates," one source said.

More than half of Rhodesia's black and white electorate already voted by today.

With two more days to go, government officials want a big turnout to back their claims that Patriotic Front guerrillas fighting coalition do not enjoy the support of the majority of Rhodesians.

The election directly announced that 51.3 per cent of the 2.8 million black 140,000 whites had voted by close of polling last night.

Although voting had slowed a trickle early today, officials they were confident the final vote at the end of the election Saturday night would pass 50 per cent.

Tito warns big power not to interfere in non-aligned affairs

BELGRADE, April 20 (R)—In a major speech President Tito today declared Yugoslavia's right to pursue its own communist independent of Moscow.

He spoke of worsening conditions in East-West détente, warned against big power interference in the affairs of non-aligned states.

The 85-year-old Yugoslav leader was addressing a special session of the ruling Communist Party central committee to mark 50th anniversary of its foundation.

One of the main themes of his lengthy speech was the need Yugoslavia, communist but fiercely independent from the Komsomol to develop its own unorthodox communist system of workers' management and safeguard the principles of the non-aligned movement.

Without identifying any of the big powers, President Tito made clear attack on Moscow. Yugoslavia has long voiced its belief that Soviet Union is using Cuba, Vietnam and other radical left countries to split the non-aligned movement, of which President Tito is the only surviving founder.

Official sources said the president was due to hold talks mid-May in the Soviet Union with communist leader Brezhnev to patch up relations between their two countries.

With the planned September non-aligned summit in Havana mind, President Tito said the movement should "never attempt to divide it into so-called progressive and reactionary camps."

"They cannot be reduced to anybody's political preserve (the movement) is one of the fundamental independent factors in a formation in our time," he declared.

The president also accused imperialism of colonialism—code words for the big powers in Yugoslavia argued "assailing the independence of various countries and threatening peace in the world."

In references to Uganda, Kampuchea and Vietnam, President Tito said Yugoslavia's cautious standpoint had been misinterpreted abroad.

Last year, Chinese leader Mao Zedong pointedly rebuffed Romania and Yugoslavia, both with foreign policy independent from Moscow. His visits drew angry Soviet attacks about Chinese interference in the Balkans.

President Tito, looking back to the 1976 conflict on European communist parties which endorsed the attempt of a communist movement to follow an anti-Soviet line.

Marshal Tito said that Yugoslavia, with its many different minorities, maintained good relations with nearly all countries. But he accused neighbouring Bulgaria of making territorial claims on the

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